> When we become aware of the fact, that the most intense or aggravated forms of mental alienation may be found associated with but few trivial pathological departures from normal condition, may we not be tempted to believe that insanity is not exclusively the product of mere material factors? (1-2)

The power of entirely `structural' explanation is further undercut by the fact that some many suffer the `structural' abnormality -- `cerebral lesion' (2) -- and still enjoy `unbroken mental integrity' (2).

In `On Paresis'[xxxi] Workman wishes to dispense with the term `General Paralysis' for a disease which does not involve genuine paralysis until its very final stages (358). He describes with considerable dramatic flair how, in its early stages what he calls Paresis is marked by symptoms radically different from its end:

> The budding subject of our so called general Paralysis is the very antithesis of a paralytic. He is all life, all energy, all self-assurance, all speculativeness, all fearlessness, and all hopefulness. He feels stronger, more healthful, more youthful, than he ever before felt. (357)

Workman obviously savours the discrepancy between the patient's appearance of health and the reality; he delights in the sheer drama of the disease, the degree of the contrast between appearance and reality and the height of the fall of the victim, the irony of public misapprehension and ignorance, the mystery of professional wisdom:

> it will be found of frequent obtainance, that paretics have been men of unusual mental force and grasp. Some of them may have made achievements that have astonished their quiet, cautious, neighbours; but this astonishment has finally been eclipsed by one far stranger, and far sadder. I feel sure that there is not one who now hears me, (but more especially not